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**NEW MILLS
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL**

Annual Report



of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and the
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the Year
1958

NEW MILLS
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

A N N U A L
R E P O R T

of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
and the
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
for the Year
1958

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE 1958

Chairman: Councillor Dr. L. MILLWARD, J.P.
Vice Chairman: Councillor W.H. FERGUSON
Councillor J.D. BEARD
G.L. EDWARDS
F.S. KITCHEN
J.H. MOON
E. OLDFIELD
E.F. ROWBOTTOM
A. SEATON
F.L. SHARPE
R. STANWAY
R. WHITEHEAD

Medical Officer of Health:

M. SUTCLIFFE, M.A., M.B., B.Chir., D.P.H.

New Mills Urban District Council, Health Department, Town Hall

Telephone: New Mills 3185 and Glossop 2118

Public Health Inspector, Shops Act Inspector

and Meat Inspector:

A.P. BATES, Cert. S.I.B., A.R.S.H.

To the Minister of Health and
To the Chairman and Members of
New Mills Urban District Council.

Gentlemen,

It is my honour and pleasure to submit for your consideration the Annual Report on the Public Health of the Urban District of New Mills for the year 1958.

The Health of the community has been well maintained and the incidence of infectious diseases low.

The population of the area estimated at 8,500 showed a small decrease of 20 since 1957. The live birth rate decreased from 16.43 in 1957 to 16.00 in 1958 and there was a slight increase in the infant mortality rate of .84. Three of the four infant deaths were due to congenital malformations and the fourth to prematurity. Deaths were 6 fewer than in 1957 giving a rate of 14.12 compared with 14.79 last year. There was one death to report from respiratory tuberculosis and 7 new cases were notified. The commonest causes of death in order of frequency were diseases of the heart and circulatory system with 48 cases, vascular lesions of the nervous system with 25 and cancer with 19. The three groups accounted for 76.7 per cent of the total number of deaths.

The Glossop and District Club for the Physically Handicapped was opened at Community House, Glossop, on 23rd April, 1958. The disabled living in New Mills (other than the blind, the deaf and the dumb) can be admitted to membership whether or not they are registered with the Welfare Authority. The object of the club, which meets once a week, is to provide facilities for education and mental and physical recreation.

A social afternoon is held once a month and at the other sessions handicraft instruction is provided by the County Welfare Department. One of the chief difficulties has been the conveyance of members from outlying districts to the social meetings and the success of the scheme largely depends on the generous support of voluntary workers who make their cars available for this purpose. Transport to the handicraft classes is arranged by the County Welfare Department.

The club gives much needed help and friendship to an underprivileged section of the population who would otherwise be

confined to their homes. They develop new interest and enjoy social and recreational activities in pleasant surroundings.

The death rate from cancer of the lung has been rising from the beginning of the century but has shown a considerable increase during the last thirteen years when it has more than doubled itself, i.e., from 188 per million in 1945 to 439 per million in 1958. In June, 1957 the Government published the report of the Medical Research Council which summarises the facts and interprets the relationship between cancer and smoking as one of direct cause and effect. This sinister disease often attacks during the prime of life when the individual should be of the greatest value to his family and the community and should have many years of useful life ahead.

It is the duty of all authorities with responsibility for health education to make the facts known to the public and to discourage young people particularly from acquiring the habit now that it is realised that a long period may intervene, twenty years or more, between starting the habit and the growth of the tumour.

The Public Health Department of the Urban District Council planned an anti-smoking campaign at the beginning of the year. It was hoped that the scheme would be launched by the distribution of appropriate Central Council for Health Education bookmarks by the Public Library, but regrettably the suggestion met with unexpected opposition.

Following the setback, the original plan had to be modified and more limited in its scope.

Fortunately for the campaign unstinted help was given by Head Teachers of Secondary Schools, Clinic Staff and Youth Club Leaders, and I am most grateful to them for their whole-hearted co-operation and support.

Continued propaganda is needed in a campaign of this type which gives rise to an inexplicable conflict of emotions and prejudices and arouses a great deal of hostility.

Certain provisions of the Clean Air Act, 1956, which came into operation on 1st June, 1958, give local authorities new powers and duties for the prevention of air pollution.

It is now an offence to emit dark smoke from the chimneys of buildings, including private dwellings, except for certain permitted periods. Formerly, under the Public Health Acts, local authorities had, as a rule, power to take action only where nuisance occurred. Now, under the Clean Air Act, specific requirements are laid on the occupiers of buildings and it is the duty of the local authority to enforce the requirements throughout its district.

The Act also provides for defences in the case of proceedings

and gives a temporary exemption for a period of seven years from the passing of the Act if the emission of dark smoke was due to the nature of the building and its equipment and for certain specified reasons alteration was not practicable.

A Mass Miniature Radiographic Survey was carried out in New Mills from 19th August to 16th September, 1958.

The publicity methods used included meetings with local social organisations, the wide distribution of leaflets by the newsagents, talks to factory employees, the showing of a short film at the two cinemas and the display of posters in public buildings and shops. Information was given to the local press and they co-operated fully.

The visits of the Radiography Unit to industrial premises are of great value and result in a large number of employed people taking advantage of the facilities provided. School children were not included specially as a group, as it was considered more profitable to concentrate on those most likely to be infected.

During the past ten years mortality from tuberculosis has fallen considerably especially in the younger age groups, but the reduction in notification rates has been much slower. Deaths, from the disease are now most numerous in elderly males.

During the survey, 3,958 adults were X-rayed and 6 active cases of tuberculosis discovered, giving a rate of 1.5 per 1,000 examined. The preliminary results are given in the Section on Infectious Diseases.

It is a tragic fact that over 700 people die every year from burns and scalds, and many thousands require hospital treatment from this cause. In order to draw public attention to this problem and to the effective precautions which can be taken in the home, the Government in November sponsored a Home Safety Campaign, "Guard that Fire". The aim was to persuade householders to guard all fires, whether coal, gas or electric and thus prevent burning accidents both from direct contact with the fires and from ignition of clothing. The Urban District Council decided that the formation of a Home Safety Committee for the purpose of accident prevention was not necessary and that the Council's Health and Housing Committee should deal with propaganda concerning such accidents, as part of their normal committee work.

Useful safety education is undertaken at the Child Welfare Clinic by the Staff, and advice is given to mothers responsible for

the care of young children during routine visits to the homes, but in a serious problem of this kind which affects many sections of the community we all have a part to play. It is only by constant vigilance and a combined and sustained effort by all interested bodies and individuals that these tragedies can be averted in the future.

I desire to express my appreciation to my Chairman and to my colleagues in the Public Health Department for their interests and support throughout 1958.

Your obedient Servant,

M. SUTCLIFFE.

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A - STATISTICS OF THE AREA

In 1894 the Urban District Council of New Mills succeeded the Local Board or Urban Sanitary Authority which had conducted the affairs of the District since 1875. Newtown, formerly in the Rural District of Disley in Cheshire, was added in 1876.

New Mills is situated in North-West Derbyshire, its western border forming part of the boundary between Derbyshire and Cheshire. The town has many and varied interests and is a centre for the textile printing trade. Textile engraving, bleaching and dyeing give employment to two-fifths of the population.

Paper-making, confectionery, metal working, stone-quarrying and light engineering are other industries of the scattered township. Parts of the hamlet of Rowarth, of Ollersett Moor and of Thornsett are included in the Peak District National Park and are within easy reach of the Kinder Heights, popular with all hill climbers.

Areas (in acres).....	5,242
Registrar General's estimate of population, mid 1958.....	8,500
Population Census 1931.....	8,551
Population Census 1951.....	8,473
Number of occupied houses Dec. 1958.....	3,008
Rateable Value, 1st April, 1958.....	£78,641
Sum represented by a penny rate (Estimated 1958-59).....	£308

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

<u>LIVE BIRTHS</u>	M.	F.	Total.
Legitimate.....	64	67	131
Illegitimate.....	1	4	5
Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated population.....			16.00
Comparability Factor.....			1.06
Standardised Birth Rate.....			16.96
Illegitimate Births per cent of total live births.....			3.68
<u>STILL BIRTHS</u>	M.	F.	Total.
Legitimate.....	2	4	6
Illegitimate.....	-	-	-
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births.....			42.25

DEATHS

	M.	F.	Total.
All Causes.....	62.	58.	120
Death Rate.....			14.12
Comparability Factor.....			0.99
Standardised Death Rate.....			13.98
Maternal Death Rate.....			-
Deaths from Measles (all ages).....			-
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages).....			-
Deaths from Enteritis and Diarrhoea (under 2 years)			-
Deaths from Diphtheria.....			-
Deaths from Smallpox.....			-
Deaths from Influenza.....	1	-	1
Deaths from Cancer (all ages).....	10	9	19

Deaths of Infants under one year of age:	M.	F.	Total.
Legitimate.....	4.	0.	4
Illegitimate.....	-	-	-

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:

All Infants per 1,000 Live Births.....	29.41
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births.....	30.53
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births.....	-

COMPARABILITY FACTORS

Area comparability factors in respect of Births and Deaths supplied by the Registrar General are 1.06 and 0.99 respectively for 1958. Crude births and death rates are multiplied by these factors in order to make them comparable with rates for other areas. The adjustment is necessary because of the difference in population as regards the proportion of the sex and age group components. Factors are based on 1951 census figures.

Since 1956 the death rate area comparability factors have been adjusted specifically to make allowance for the higher death rate in the institutional section of the population and in 1958 the birth rate area comparability factor was similarly adjusted to take account of the presence of sterile population in institutions for the mentally ill or mentally deficient.

From 1st January, 1958, the Registrar General has made further modifications in the procedure for the transfer of deaths occurring in institutions. According to the new system of allocation, a death in a chronic sick or mental hospital has been assigned to the area of occurrence only if the deceased had been there for 6 months or more. If the deceased had been there less than 6 months the

death has been transferred to the area of usual residency, if any.

COMPARATIVE CRUDE BIRTH-RATES, AND DEATH-RATES, ANALYSIS
OF MORTALITY AND MATERNAL MORTALITY IN THE YEAR 1958

Provisional figures based on Quarterly Returns.

<u>Births:</u>	<u>England and Wales:</u>	<u>New Mills:</u>
	<u>Rates per 1,000 Population</u>	

Live Births	16.4	16.00
Still Births	21.6 (a)	42.25 (a)

Deaths:

All Causes	11.7	14.12
Respiratory Tuberculosis	.089	.118
Other Tuberculosis	.011	-
Cancer of the Lung and Bronchus	.439	.353
Other Cancer	1.685	1.882

<u>Deaths:</u>	<u>Rates per 1,000 Live Births</u>
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All Causes under 1 year	22.5	29.41
All Causes under 4 weeks	16.2	7.35

- Signifies that there were no deaths
(a) Per 1,000 Total (live and still) births

MATERNAL MORTALITY IN ENGLAND AND WALES AND THE URBAN DISTRICT
OF NEW MILLS

	England and Wales Rates per 1,000 Total (Live & Still) Births	New Mills Rate per 1,000 Total (Live & Still) Births
Maternal Causes excluding Abortion	0.35	-
Due to Abortion	0.08	-
Total Maternal Mortality	0.43	-

CAUSES OF DEATHS IN NEW MILLS, 1958.

	M.	F.
Whooping Cough.....	-	-
Other Infection and Parasitic Diseases.....	-	-
Tuberculosis, respiratory.....	1	-
	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>

Causes of Deaths in New Mills, 1958 - continued

	M.	F.
Totals brought forward	1	0
Malignant neoplasm, stomach.....	-	2
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus.....	3	-
Malignant neoplasm, breast.....	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, uterus.....	-	-
Other Malignant and lymphatic neoplasm.....	6	5
Leukaemia, aleukaemia.....	-	1
Diabetes.....	-	-
Vascular lesions of nervous system.....	13	12
Coronary disease, angina.....	10	2
Hypertension with heart disease.....	-	2
Other heart disease.....	8	7
Other circulatory disease.....	4	15
Influenza.....	1	-
Pneumonia.....	-	1
Bronchitis.....	4	3
Other diseases of the respiratory system.....	-	-
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum.....	-	-
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea.....	-	-
Nephritis and Nephrosis.....	-	1
Hyperplasia of prostate.....	-	-
Other defined and ill-defined diseases.....	7	5
Motor Vehicle Accidents.....	-	-
All other accidents.....	1	1
Suicide.....	-	-
Congenital Malformations.....	3	-
Homicide and operations of war.....	-	-
Totals (all causes).....	62	58

BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES AND POPULATION FIGURES, 1942-1958.

<u>Period:</u>	<u>Birth Rate:</u>	<u>Death Rate:</u>	<u>Population:</u>
1942	16.86	15.73	8,006
1943	17.79	15.21	7,757
1944	18.44	12.03	7,644
1945	15.76	16.67	7,614
1946	16.23	13.13	8,070
1947	23.47	11.61	8,180
1948	19.1	14.58	8,367
1949	16.3	15.2	8,424
1950	17.9	16.7	8,499
1951	18.45	12.26	8,400
1952	14.43	12.64	8,386
1953	13.43	12.59	8,340
1954	17.72	13.53	8,350
1955	16.09	14.30	8,390

Birth Rates, Death Rates and Population Figures, 1942-1958 cont.

<u>Period:</u>	<u>Birth Rate:</u>	<u>Death Rate:</u>	<u>Population:</u>
1956	14.17	14.17	8,330
1957	16.43	14.79	8,520
1958	16.00	14.12	8,500

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SECTION B - GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Laboratory facilities for the examination of bacteriological specimens are available at the Public Health Laboratory (directed by the Medical Research Council for the Ministry of Health), Monsall Hospital, Manchester, and at the Derbyshire County Council Laboratory, Derby.

SPECIMENS AND SAMPLES EXAMINED, 1958.

The following are particulars of specimens and samples examined:-

GENERAL DISEASES

Three specimens of faeces were submitted for bacteriological examination but no pathogenic organisms were isolated on culture.

MILK:

The routine sampling of milk was continued and the results of tests are given in the following tables:-

	<u>Void:</u>	<u>Passed:</u>	<u>Failed:</u>
<u>Methylene Blue</u> (to check probable keeping quality.....	-	47	-
<u>Phosphatase</u> (to check efficiency of heat treatment..	-	45	-
<u>Turbidity</u>	-	14	-
Biological (a) Tuberculosis.....	7	6	1
(b) Undulant Fever.....	-	-	-

One sample of raw milk submitted for animal inoculation in October 1958 showed evidence of tuberculous infection. The Divisional Veterinary Inspector was informed and the diseased animal eliminated from the herd.

Eight samples of milk were taken by the County Council under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. The County Analyst reported that all were classed as satisfactory.

WATER - (Drinking):

<u>Samples Taken:</u>	<u>Number:</u>
Bacteriological.....	74
Chemical (Morlands Supply).....	0
Plumbo-solvency.....	<u>0</u>
	74

FOOD AND DRUGS (other than Milk and Water):

<u>Samples taken:-</u>	<u>Number:</u>
Bacteriological - Ice lollies.....	2
x Chemical - Miscellaneous.....	15
Methylene Blue - Ice Cream.....	34
	<u>51</u>

All the samples were satisfactory

x Taken by the County Council under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

The Samples of Ice Cream were classified as follows:-

Provisional grade 1.....	31
Provisional grade 11.....	2
Provisional grade 111.....	0
Provisional grade 1V.....	1
Void.....	2

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

Section 47: Powers are given under this section for the removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention. The revised procedure which is incorporated in the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951, enables the Local Authority to secure the removal of such persons without delay, provided the Medical Officer of Health and another registered Medical Practitioner apply to a court or single justice for an Order.

It is not necessary to give seven days' notice to the head of the hospital or institution, a letter from such head that the case will be accepted by him being sufficient evidence. An Order made in this way has effect only for three weeks, and applications for renewals of the Order for periods of three months have to follow the procedure laid down in the 1948 Act. In 1958 action was taken

under Section 47 in one case.

The person concerned was a very ill, aged and physically incapacitated male resident who lived alone. He was admitted to St. Thomas's Hospital, Stockport on 19th March, 1958.

Section 50:

Under this section, as from 5th July, 1948, the Council became responsible for the burial or cremation of any person dying in the District, where no suitable arrangements would otherwise be made. The powers given under Section 50 were not used during the year under review.

Section 51:

The County Welfare Department provide residential accommodation at Whitfield House, Glossop, "The Elms", Chapel-en-le-Frith, "The Towers," Buxton, and "Whitestones," Buxton, for persons who, by reason of age, infirmity or other circumstances are in need of care and attention which is not otherwise available to them.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946.

Part II - Hospital Services:

The District is within the area administered by the Stockport and Buxton Hospital Group of the Manchester Regional Board.

Part III - Health Services provided by the Local Health Authority:

The following services are provided by the Derbyshire County Council:-

- (a) Care of mothers and young children
- (b) Domiciliary Midwifery Service
- (c) Health Visiting Service
- (d) Home Nursing Service
- (e) Ambulance Service
- (f) Domestic Help Service
- (g) Immunisation and Vaccination
- (h) Mental Health Service
- (i) Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The Surveyor has kindly given the following facts about this service, which is under his control.

Refuse is collected fortnightly by the Surveyor's Staff from approximately 3,403 dustbins. Disposal of the refuse is by the biological process of controlled tipping.

The Health Department inspects and services the tips for the control of rodent infestations.

The Health Department inspects and services the tips for the control of rodent and insect infestations.

RODENT CONTROL

The onus of clearing premises of rats and mice still remains with the occupier. The Urban District Council, however, provides a free service in the case of private dwellings.

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SECTION C - SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER

The 3,052 dwelling houses are supplied with water as follows:-

(a) Direct to houses from mains.....	2,972
(b) By means of standpipes.....	Nil
(c) By means of private supply, wells, etc.....	80

WATER SUPPLY

The Urban District Council is the statutory water authority for the district with the exception of one road which is within the statutory area of Stockport Corporation. Prior to June, 1953 the Urban District Council obtained its supplies from a number of small sources, mainly disused mine workings, but since that date the greater part of the area has been provided with chlorinated and filtered water bought in bulk from Stockport Corporation. The aqueduct from the Kinder Reservoir of Stockport Corporation passes through the district along the route of A.6015 and supplies the Ball Beard Reservoir off Lowleighton Road by gravitation. From this covered reservoir the water is fed into the Urban District Council's supply mains in Lowleighton Road.

A small part of the area obtains its water from Morlands Reservoir which contains moorland water chlorinated and neutralised but not filtered. The Morlands Reservoir is also used for storage of water which is pumped up from Ball Beard Reservoir whenever the Morlands supply fails.

When arrangements are completed for the Stockport Water to supply the whole of the Urban District, the Morlands Reservoir will be lined and sealed and will serve for storage purposes.

Some outlying farms have private supplies. These are potential sources of pollution during the manufacture of dairy produce.

Apart from the danger of drinking polluted water, the presence of harmful bacteria in water used on dairy farms is undesirable,

as they may reduce the keeping quality of the milk through contamination of the utensils. Satisfactory hygienic conditions can only be maintained where there is a wholesome water supply.

Bacteriological:

Twenty two of the seventy four samples of water submitted for bacteriological examination were unsatisfactory. Details of these are given in the subjoined table:-

Date of Collection	Place of Collection	Supply	Probable number of coliform bacilli per 100 mls.	Probable number of faecal coli per 100 mls.
29. 1. 58.	Spring Outlet, Brow Farm	Private	11	1
15. 4. 58.	Iron pipe to outside water trough Grove House	Private	more than 180	0
20. 5. 58.	Butchers Piece Farm	Private	35	35
11. 6. 58.	Water pipe to well, Kings Clough Farm.	Private	8	8
23. 6. 58.	Stone pipe discharging to a well, Kings Clough Head Farm.	Private	35	25
23. 6. 58.	Stone pipe near Kings Clough Head Farm	Private	more than 180	more than 180
26. 6. 58.	Near vestibule door, Grove House.	Private	more than 180	more than 180
26. 6. 58.	Outlet of a stoneware pipe, Grove House.	Private	more than 180	more than 180
23. 6. 58.	Tap, storage tank in garden at Grove House	Private	more than 180	more than 180
14. 8. 58.	Tap, 37, Lower Noon Sun.	Morlands	50	50
14. 8. 58.	Tap, "Braeside", Gow Hole	Whaley Bridge	more than 180	more than 180
18. 8. 58.	Outlet of stoneware pipe, Grove House.	Private	90	25

Date of Collection	Place of Collection	Supply	Probable number of coliform bacilli per 100 mls.	Probable number of faecal coli per 100 mls.
18. 8. 58.	From stoneware pipe, 25 yds. from outlet, Grove House	Private	90	35
18. 8. 58.	Outlet of stoneware pipe emptying into trough, Kings Clough Head Farm.	Private	1	1
18. 8. 58.	From stoneware pipe, 175 yds. from outlet Grove House.	Private	50	50
15. 9. 58.	Tap "Braeside", Gow Hole.	Whaley Bridge	1	1
9. 10. 58.	From outlet of an iron 3" pipe, Whittle Farm.	Private	more than 180	more than 180
9. 10. 58.	Tap, Abbey Tree Farm.	Private	more than 180	more than 180
16.10. 58.	From iron pipe, Whittle Farm.	Private	more than 180	more than 180
6. 11. 58.	Tap, 3, Watford Mount.	Private	35	35
20.11. 58.	Tap, 2, Watford Mount.	Private	1	1
29.12. 58.	Tap, 2, Watford Mount.	Private	50	13

Plumbo-solvency:

No sample was examined for plumbo-solvency. The Water Engineer has kept the hardness of the water under close observation and the pH is tested daily, and if necessary, action taken to counteract any plumbo-solvent tendency.

The quality of the supply was kept under constant observation by the Water Engineer and the Health Department.

During the year, 12 houses were connected to the town's supply. Two of these were at Brookbottom in Marple Urban District.

The water mains were extended 230 yards to Whittle Fold and 200 yards to Beardhough Farm

DRAINAGE

Estimated
Population
involved

No. of houses in District connected to sewers	2,941	8,216
No. of houses in District not connected to sewers	91	284
No. of connections made during the year:-		
(a) Existing houses	-	-
(b) New houses	6	20
(c) Other premises	-	-
No. of conversions of other closets to W.C's.	15	44

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

There were no extensions to sewers.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

Prevention of pollution is the responsibility of the Mersey River Board.

SWIMMING BATHS

There are no swimming baths in the district.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

Number of closets of each type remaining at the end of 1958:-

Privy Middens	53
Water closets	2,405
Waste water closets	311
Pail closets	35

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The following is a summary of the inspections made during the year:-

Water.....	11
Bakehouses.....	28
Factories and Workplaces.....	69

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA - continued

Total Brought forward	108
Ice Cream Premises.....	45
Market Stalls.....	10
Milk Distributors and Dairies.....	8
Moveable Dwellings.....	24
Preserved Food Stores.....	50
Food Shops.....	152
Slaughterhouses.....	344
Knacker's Yard.....	6
Infectious Diseases.....	11
Food Inspection.....	314
Meat Inspection.....	359
Rats and Mice.....	1,083
Drains.....	61
Housing Inspections.....	475
Nuisances.....	146
Pet Animals Act.....	5
Licenced Houses.....	2
Schools.....	7
Smoke Abatement.....	5
Piggeries.....	11
Rag Flock Act.....	-
Canteens.....	5
Council Houses.....	352
Miscellaneous.....	8
Shops Act, 1950.....	102
Rent Act, 1957.....	25
Total.....	<u>3,718</u>

WRITTEN NOTICES

Informal.....	87
Statutory.....	12
Notices Complied with.....	93

DISTRIBUTORS OF MILK

There are 25 distributors of milk in the Register, and 6 registered dairy premises. Four persons distribute milk in the area from premises outside the Urban District.

CAMPING SITES

There are two private camping sites. One is at Rowarth and the other at Strines.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

Two moveable dwellings are licensed by the Council.

PUBLIC HOUSES

Progress continued to be made in improving the sanitary accommodation at Public Houses.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health:-

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories in which Section 1,2,3,4, and 6 are to be en- forced by Local Authorities	8	10	2	-
Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	61	43	5	-
Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	-	-	-	-
Total	69	53	7	-

2. Cases in which defects were found:

Particulars	No of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecution were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Sanitary Conveniences:-					
(a) Insufficient	3	3	-	1	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	0	0	-	0	-
Other Offences against the Act	3	3	1	-	-
Total	15	15	1	1	-

NOTE: Defects dealt with other than by way of the Factories Act, 1937 not included in above tables.

OUTWORK (Section 110 and 111)

No persons were employed as outworkers in any of the classes of work specified by regulations of the Secretary of State.

BAKEHOUSES

There are 14 bakehouses in the Register. 28 inspections were made and 5 offences were discovered and remedied.

OFFICES

No inspections of offices were made.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

No premises are registered under this Act.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

There is one offensive trade established in the district.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The factory chimneys were kept under constant observation.

In a number of cases excessive smoke emission took place and where this was observed the attention of the factory management was drawn to the offence. The principal cause of the excessive smoke continued to be careless or unskilled firing. On the whole there was a reduction in the amount of black smoke produced.

SHOPS

One hundred and fifty two inspections were made during the year and the shops in the district were generally well kept.

RODENT CONTROL

One part-time operator is employed for Rodent Control work. Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries methods of control are strictly adhered to.

The Council have undertaken to treat private dwellings free of charge but the whole of the cost of treating business premises is recovered. With the exception of the amount recoverable from business premises the whole cost of rodent control is subject to a 50% grant from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

No legal proceedings were necessary under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

The following table shows the types and numbers of infestations dealt with:-

	Type of Property				Agricultural
	Local Authority	Dwelling houses	All other (including business premises)	Total (cols 1, 2 and 3)	
Number of properties in Local Authority's district	6	3,052	320	3,372	69

	Type of Property				
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	All other (including business premises)	Total (cols 1 2 and 3)	Agricultural
Number of properties inspected as a result of:					
(a) Notification	-	96	12	108	4
(b) Survey under the Act	-	977	43	1,020	43
(c) Otherwise	-	996	490	1,486	4
Number of properties inspected which were found to be infested by rats.	4	98	32	134	2
Number of properties inspected which were found to be seriously infested by mice.	-	-	2	2	-
Number of infested properties treated by the Local Authority	4	98	34	136	2
Number of 'block control schemes carried out.	3	8	-	11	-
Number of premises where rat proofing was required	-	5	1	6	-

SECTION D - HOUSING

HOUSING PROGRESS 1958 - Continued -

SECTION D - HOUSING - continued

Number:

New temporary buildings	0
Total number of inhabited houses (approx)	3,052

Number of new houses erected during the year:-

(a) Total.....	5
(b) Included in (a) above as part of Council Housing Schemes.	0

1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year:-

i. (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects under the Public Health Act or Housing Acts.....	475
---	-----

(b) Number of inspections made under the Public Health or Housing Acts.....	601
--	-----

ii. (a) Number of dwelling-houses included under sub-head (i) above which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932.....	-
--	---

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose.....	-
--	---

iii. Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.....	11
---	----

iv. Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceeding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.....	63
---	----

2. Remedy of Defects during the year without service
of Formal Notices:-

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or its Officers.....	60
---	----

3.	Action under Statutory Powers during the year:- <u>continued</u>	No.
(a)	Proceedings under Sections 9,10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:-	
	1. Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.....	-
	ii. Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-	
	(a) by owners.....	-
	(b) by Local Authority in default of owners.....	-
(b)	Proceeding under the Public Health Acts:-	
	i. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.....	3
	ii. Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-	
	(a) by owners.....	4
	(b) by Local Authority in default of owners.....	-
(c)	Proceedings under Section 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:-	
	i. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made.....	3
	ii. Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders.....	13
(d)	Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:-	
	i. Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made.....	-
	ii. Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or rooms having been rendered fit.....	-

(e)

Unfit houses closed:-

Number:

1. Under Section 11, Housing Act, 1936 and Sections 10 (i) and 11 (2), Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953..... 7

4. Housing Act, 1936 (Part IV - Overcrowding):-

- * (a) i. Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year..... -
- ii. Number of families dwelling therein -
- iii. Number of persons dwelling therein. -
- + (b) Number of cases of overcrowding reported during the year..... 6
- (c) i. Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year..... 11
- ii. Number of persons concerned in such cases..... 65

* Information not available

+ Cases of overcrowding reported on Housing Application forms only.

COUNCIL HOUSES EXISTING PRIOR TO 1939-1945
WAR

<u>Year erected</u>	<u>Situation</u>	<u>No. of houses</u>
1922	High Hill Road	8
1926	High Hill Road	25
1927-28	Bakehurst	25
1928-29	Bakehurst	74
1935	Bakehurst	23
1937	Buxton Road	4
1937	Bakehurst	20
	Total	<u>179</u>

POST WAR COUNCIL HOUSES

<u>Year erected</u>	<u>Situation</u>	<u>No. of houses</u>
1947-54	Highfield Estate	281
1949	Highfield Estate (temporary)	50

POST WAR COUNCIL HOUSES - continued

<u>Year erected:</u>	<u>Situation:</u>	<u>No. of Houses:</u>
1951	Ø Watford Lodge (Flats)	5
1952	Ø Hague Bar	1
1953	Ø Mouseley Bottom	1
1953	Ø Diglands Cottages	2
1954	High Hill Road	26
1954	Diglands Estate	48
1955	High Hill Road	6
1955	Diglands Estate	83
Total.....		<u>503</u>

Ø - Year bought or appropriated for housing purposes.

SECTION E - FOOD

OTHER THAN MEAT

Sixty six certificates were issued in respect of various other foods voluntarily surrendered for destruction.

MEAT INSPECTION

During the year, Councils were informed that those whose officers inspected meat intended for consumption in other districts would be eligible for a grant based on the amount of meat inspected in relation to the population of the inspecting district.

With the revenue gained from this source, the Council employed a part time veterinary officer on Sundays, Monday evenings and holidays in order to relieve the Public Health Inspector.

The Public Health Inspector is still required to carry out meat inspection of Saturday afternoon, and on weekday evenings.

Food Hygiene Regulations

290 inspections under the Food Hygiene Regulations were made. In many cases, the "bowl in sink" expedient was accepted in lieu of a fixed wash hand basin. Hawkers of Food have been rather slow to comply with the washing facilities requirements of the regulations, presumably because of a reluctance to give up part of the limited space on a mobile shop in order to find space for a wash bowl and hot water storage tank.

All the larger food handling establishments now fully comply with requirements and there remains only a small number of food handling premises where facilities are not up to the standard as laid down in the regulations.

It is only by continuous inspections and the co-operation and vigilance of the public, and the food handlers, that safe food will be available.

INSPECTION OF MEAT

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed....	1,745	518	154	15,880	625
Number inspected.	1,745	518	154	15,880	625
<u>ALL DISEASED EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned.....	-	-	-	7	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned...	67	44	-	235	2
Percentage affected with disease other than tuberculosis	3.83	8.4	-	1.52	.304
<u>TUBERCULOSIS ONLY</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned.....	4	-	-	-	1
Carcass of which some part or organ was condemned...	126	119	-	3	1
Percentage affected with tuberculosis	7.39	22.9	-	0.18	0.32
<u>CYSTICERCOSIS</u>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned...	1	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration...	2	1	-	-	-

SECTION F - PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The total number of cases of infectious disease, including tuberculosis, notified during 1958 was 49, compared with 298 in 1957 and 67 in 1956.

DIPHTHERIA

For the ninth year in succession no case of diphtheria was notified in the Urban District of New Mills, and there has not been a death from the infection since 1937.

Until the disease has been entirely eliminated from this and other countries, the need for diphtheria immunisation and for the maintenance of a high level of immunity throughout childhood, will continue.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

The number of children immunised against diphtheria in 1958 was:-

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION - continued -

Under one year.....	64
One to four (inclusive).....	18
Five to fourteen (inclusive).....	<u>2</u>
Total.....	84

MEASLES

1958 was an inter-epidemic year for measles and only 33 cases were notified compared with 258 in 1957. The disease was mild in type and no cases are known to have been admitted to hospital.

SCARLET FEVER

A total of two cases was notified, both being children under ten years of age. Scarlet fever continues to be a mild disease rarely followed by serious complications and is difficult to distinguish from other infections caused by the streptococcus. Because of the wide distribution of the germ, the attitude to preventive measures has changed and it is no longer considered necessary to exclude contacts from school.

WHOOPING COUGH

No cases were reported in 1958.

It is not yet possible to say if the absence of whooping cough from the area is due to the more wide-spread use of prophylactics, but there is evidence that the incidence is much lower in the vaccinated than the unvaccinated.

POLIOMYELITIS

Towards the end of the year two paralytic cases were reported, females of 17 years and 4 years respectively, who had not been vaccinated. Both were admitted to hospital, one in November and the other in December, and treated for 3 - 4 weeks. There was no apparent contact between the girls and source of the infection has not been traced. One of them has made a satisfactory recovery and the other is improving.

The 1958 poliomyelitis vaccination programme which continued throughout the year was extended in autumn to include all those born in 1933 to 1942 inclusive thus raising the upper age limit from 15 to 25 years. A wider range of hospital staff and their families also became eligible for vaccination and a third or booster dose, not less than seven months after the second, was recommended to maintain immunity.

As there was a shortage of British vaccine and there appeared to be no significant difference between the protective power of the two types, British and Salk, all persons registering were advised to avoid delay by accepting whichever vaccine was available.

A total of 196 New Mills children received first injections and 198 children second injections at the clinic.

Few untoward reactions, either local or general, were reported.

FOOD POISONING

No outbreaks were reported. The last confirmed case of food poisoning in the area was more than ten years ago.

DYSENTERY

Two cases were reported both from the same household. The infections were of the Sonne type, which is the mildest form of dysentery, and were quickly brought under control.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA

Puerperal pyrexia is now defined as "any febrile condition occurring in a woman in whom a temperature of 100.4°F or more has occurred within fourteen days after childbirth or miscarriage".

One mild case was notified.

TUBERCULOSIS

New cases and Mortality during 1958:-

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non- Respiratory		Respiratory		Non- Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
15	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
65 and upwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

There was one death from respiratory tuberculosis and an increase in primary notifications from 2 in 1957 to 7 in 1958. The visit of the Mass Radiography Unit accounted for part of the increase.

There is no evidence of, or mortality from tuberculosis in a particular occupation.

The Chest Clinic is held at Great Egerton Street, Stockport.

TUBERCULOSIS REGULATIONS

No action was necessary in 1958 under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, which prohibit persons suffering from respiratory tuberculosis from employment in dairy premises.

The Public Health Act, 1936, Section 278, and the Derbyshire County Council Act, 1954, Section 135, provide for compensation to be paid in certain circumstances.

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Information with regard to non-notifiable infectious diseases is obtained from the death returns and from Head Teachers who are required to notify absences due to any infectious disease. The occurrence of a widespread epidemic such as influenza is confirmed by the sickness returns of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance. The local National Insurance Office informs the Medical Officer of Health of the area when the percentage of sickness benefit claims shows an increase of 30% on the figure for the previous week, or first reaches 250% of the average weekly figure during the period 2nd April, to 2nd December of the previous year.

INFESTATIONS

Children infested with head lice are cleansed with a D.D.T. preparation. In the schools where cleanliness surveys have been carried out there has, unfortunately, been an increase in the incidence of head infestations. The absence of a permanent health visitor in the area for the greater part of the year no doubt accounts for the spread of the head louse amongst the school population.

Benzyl Benzoate Emulsion is used in the treatment of scabies. No case was found in the school population in 1958.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES 1958

Disease	A G E													
	Under 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 4 years	4 to 5 years	5 to 10 years	10 to 15 years	15 to 20 years	20 to 35 years	35 to 45 years	45 to 60 years	Over 60 years	Total Notified	Removed to Hospital
Diphtheria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Scarlet Fever	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Enteric Fever	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pneumonia (Acute Primary)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pneumonia (Influenzal)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Meningitis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Erysipelas	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dysentery	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Poliomyelitis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Measles	1	2	2	5	1	23	1	1	1	1	1	1	33	1
Whooping Cough	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Food Poisoning	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
M.F. M.F. M.F. M.F. M.F. M.F. M.F. M.F. M.F. M.F. M.F. M.F. M.F. M.F.														
Pulmonary T.B.														
Notified	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16	1x6x
Died	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other Tuberculosis														
Notified	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1x
Died	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

x - These figures do not necessarily refer to cases notified during 1958.

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Disease	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apl	May	Jun	Jly	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Tot
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia (Acute Primary)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia (Influenzal)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Encephalitis Lethargica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	6	16	4	-	-	1	6	33
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	2	7
Other Tuberculosis	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	-	-	1	2	-	7	16	6	4	2	2	9	49

MASS MINIATURE RADIOGRAPHY (PRELIMINARY REPORT)

During the survey of New Mills 3,950 adults were examined compared with 4,266 in the last survey.

The information given in the subjoined table shows the figures available on 10th April, 1959.

Total X-rayed: Males - 2,110; Females - 1,840.
 Factories and Office Group.....2,150
 General Public Group.....1,300

New Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis
 for observation..... 26
 for treatment..... 6
 New Cases of Carcinoma of Bronchus..... 2

Besides these abnormal cases, many other less serious conditions were discovered and details will be given in the full report.

